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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/808,446	03/25/2004	James Huang	040139	4859
23850	7590	07/20/2006	EXAMINER	
ARMSTRONG, KRATZ, QUINTOS, HANSON & BROOKS, LLP 1725 K STREET, NW SUITE 1000 WASHINGTON, DC 20006				PIZALI, ANDREW T
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		1771		

DATE MAILED: 07/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/808,446	HUANG ET AL.
	Examiner Andrew T. Piziali	Art Unit 1771

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 June 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 4,5 and 7-9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 4,5 and 7-9 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 25 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 6/30/2006 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 4-5 and 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 5,162,149 to Reaney in view of USPN 6,471,803 to Pelland et al. (hereinafter referred to as Pelland).

Regarding claims 4-5 and 7-9, Reaney discloses a material for clothing comprising an asymmetric porous PTFE membrane for clothing comprising a dense skin layer directly next to a continuously foamed porous layer (see entire document including column 1, lines 5-55, column 2, lines 35-61, and Figure 1).

Reaney discloses that the seam tape may comprise a layer of fabric (column 1, lines 53-55), but Reaney does not appear to mention a specific location of the seam tape fabric layer. In addition, Reaney discloses that the porous PTFE may be adjacent a fabric to be seamed together

(column 3, lines 12-17), but Reaney does not mention specific seamed fabrics. Considering that Reaney is silent with regards to specific materials, it would have been necessary and thus obvious to look to the prior art for conventional materials. Pelland provides this conventional teaching showing that it is known in the art of seam tape fabrics to seam together woven nylon fabric and to apply a woven nylon backing to a seam tape (see entire document including column 4, lines 50-65, column 9, line 59 through column 10, line 3, column 10, lines 44-52, and column 11, lines 4-34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the seamed fabric from woven nylon fabric and to apply a woven nylon fabric backing to the seam tape, as taught by Pelland, motivated by the expectation of successfully practicing the invention of Reaney and to match the seam tape appearance and feel to the appearance and feel of the fabric being seamed together.

Regarding the currently claimed contact angle of water to the surface of the skin layer and the claimed diffuse reflectance of light of the skin layer, considering the identical skin layer of Reaney, a thermally treated dense skin layer of PTFE (column 4, lines 20-27), compared to the currently claimed skin layer, it appears that the skin layer of Reaney inherently possesses the currently claimed properties.

The Patent and Trademark Office can require applicants to prove that prior art products do not necessarily or inherently possess characteristics of claimed products where claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes; burden of proof is on applicants where rejection based on inherency under 35 U.S.C. § 102 or on *prima facie* obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103, jointly or alternatively, and Patent and Trademark Office's inability to manufacture products or to

obtain and compare prior art products evidences fairness of this rejection, *In re Best, Bolton, and Shaw*, 195 USPQ 431 (CCPA 1977).

Regarding claims 7 and 9, Reaney discloses that the porous PTFE membrane may be obtained according to the teachings of USPN 3,953,566 and USPN 4,187,590 (column 3, lines 57-64). The cited documents obtain porous PTFE by drawing in a biaxial direction.

Regarding claims 8 and 9, Reaney discloses that the porous PTFE may have a thickness of between 10 and 100 μm (column 3, lines 57-64).

4. Claims 4-5 and 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 5,162,149 to Reaney in view of anyone of USPN 6,471,803 to Pelland or USPN 5,382,223 to Springs in view of anyone of USPN 4,863,788 to Bellairs et al. (hereinafter referred to as Bellairs) or USPN 5,026,591 to Henn et al. (hereinafter referred to as Henn).

Regarding claims 4-5 and 7-9, Reaney discloses a material for clothing comprising an asymmetric porous PTFE membrane for clothing comprising a dense skin layer directly next to a continuously foamed porous layer (see entire document including column 1, lines 5-55, column 2, lines 35-61, and Figure 1).

Reaney discloses that the seam tape may comprise a layer of fabric (column 1, lines 53-55), but Reaney does not appear to mention a specific location of the seam tape fabric layer. Considering that Reaney is silent with regards to specific seam tape fabric layer location, it would have been necessary and thus obvious to look to the prior art for conventional seam tape fabric layer locations. Pelland and Springs each provide this conventional teaching showing that it is known in the art of seam tape fabrics to apply a fabric backing to a seam tape (see entire documents including column 4, lines 50-65, column 9, line 59 through column 10, line 3, column

10, lines 44-52, and column 11, lines 4-34 of Pelland and column 3, lines 15-42 of Springs).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply a fabric backing to the seam tape, as taught by Pelland and Springs, motivated by the expectation of successfully practicing the invention of Reaney and to match the seam tape appearance and feel to the appearance and feel of the fabric being seamed together.

Reaney discloses that the invention relates to breathable waterproof fabrics (column 1, lines 5-30) and that the porous PTFE may be adjacent a fabric to be seamed together (column 3, lines 12-17), but Reaney does not mention specific seamed fabrics. Bellairs and Henn each disclose that it is known in the art of breathable waterproof fabrics to use woven or nonwoven fabrics of polyester, nylon, or cotton (see column 3, lines 53-68 of Bellairs and column 3, lines 22-27, column 6, lines 65-66, and the Examples). Considering that Reaney is silent with regards to specific materials, it would have been necessary and thus obvious to look to the prior art for conventional materials. Bellairs and Henn each provide this conventional teaching showing that it is known in the art to use woven or nonwoven fabrics of polyester, cotton, or nylon.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the seamed fabric, and also the seamed tape fabric layer, from woven or nonwoven fabrics of polyester, cotton, or nylon, as taught by Bellairs or Henn, motivated by the expectation of successfully practicing the invention of Reaney and because it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability and desired characteristics.

Regarding the currently claimed contact angle of water to the surface of the skin layer and the claimed diffuse reflectance of light of the skin layer, considering the identical skin layer

of Reaney, a thermally treated dense skin layer of PTFE (column 4, lines 20-27), compared to the currently claimed skin layer, it appears that the skin layer of Reaney inherently possesses the currently claimed properties.

Regarding claims 7 and 9, Reaney discloses that the porous PTFE membrane may be obtained according to the teachings of USPN 3,953,566 and USPN 4,187,590 (column 3, lines 57-64). The cited documents obtain porous PTFE by drawing in a biaxial direction.

Regarding claims 8 and 9, Reaney discloses that the porous PTFE may have a thickness of between 10 and 100 μm (column 3, lines 57-64).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrew T. Piziali whose telephone number is (571) 272-1541. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00-4:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terrel Morris can be reached on (571) 272-1478. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1771

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

atp

970 7/17/06
ANDREW T. PIZIALI
PATENT EXAMINER